IBPS PO PHASE - I - 115 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1–5) :

Person	Cities	Specialisation
M	Jaipur	Acting
N	Bangalore	IT
O	Lucknow	Designing
P	Delhi	Science
Q	Chennai	Choreography
R	Mumbai	Literature
S	Kolkata	Economics
T	Pune	Marketing

1. (3) 2. (5) 3. (2)
4. (3) 5. (5)

(6–10) :

Persons	City	Cars
Robin Harley Quinn$^-$ Raven$^+$	New York	Mercedes
Deadshot$^-$ Spectre$^+$	Mumbai	Jaguar
Griggs Joker$^+$ Atom$^-$	London	Audi

6. (4) 7. (5) 8. (5)
9. (2) 10. (1)

(11-13) :

$\$ \to \geq, @ \to >$
$\# \to <, \& \to =$
$* \to \leq$

11. (4) $K < P > L \leq A \geq M$
   I. $K < L \to$ false
   II. $A > P \to$ false
   III. $L \leq A \to$ true
   IV. $M < P \to$ false
   Only conclusion III is true.

12. (2) $Y > V \geq K < W \leq N$
   I. $Y > K \to$ true
   II. $W \geq N \to$ false
   III. $W > Y \to$ false
   IV. $W > V \to$ false
   Only Conclusion I is true.

13. (1) $T \leq Y \geq S < M > K$
   I. $K \leq S \to$ false
   II. $Y > M \to$ false
   III. $T < M \to$ false
   IV. $Y > K \to$ false
   None conclusion is true.

(14-16) : $\div \to N,$ $\times \to M^- \!\!-\!\! N$
   M^+
   $+ \to M^+ \!\!-\!\! N,$ $- \to M^-$
   N

14. (3) $A^- \!\!-\!\! B^+ \!\!-\!\! C^-$
   D
   A is aunt of D.

15. (1) $A^- \!\!-\!\! B^- \!\!=\!\! D^+$
   C^+
   D is father of C.

16. (4) $A^- \!\!-\!\! B^-$
   $C^+ \!\!-\!\! D$
   Gender of D is not decided thus we cannot determined the answers

(17-18) :

17. (3) 18. (3)

(19-23) :

Floor	Person
8	C
7	D
6	F
5	A
4	B
3	G
2	E
1	H

19. (5)   20. (2)   21. (5)
22. (3)   23. (5)

(24–28) :

24. (3) **From I :–**
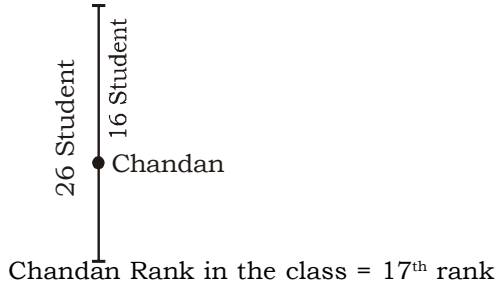
26 Student / 16 Student
● Chandan

Chandan Rank in the class = 17th rank

From II :-

26 Student / 9 Student
● Chandan

Chandan Rank in the class
= 26 – 9
= 17th rank
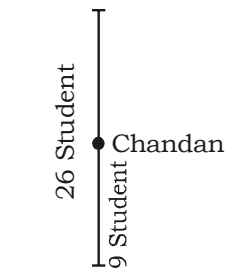
Either statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question

25. (4) **From I :–** A^+————B^+

From II :– B^+═══(–)──(–)═══M^+

Statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question

26. (5) **From I :–**

Bipin > Abhi .... (i)
Bipin < David .... (ii)
David > Bipin > Abhi

From II :–

Bipin > Kevin

Combining statement I and II, we can conclude that David is heaviest. So both the statement are together sufficeint to answer the question

27. (3) **From I :**

'1**5**7' 'Stop back **habit**'
'**5**9' 'injudious **habit**'
thus the common code number '5' stand fro 'habit'
So, '9' stand for 'injuarious' thus statement I is sufficient

From II :

'5**9**' means '**injurious** habit'
'83**9**' means 'Smoking is **injurious**'
Thus '5' stand for 'habit' and '9' stand for 'injurious' so statement II sufficient to answer the questions.
Thus either statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question

28. (5) **From I :**

We conclude that yuvraj purched the car between 16th and 19th December means on 17th or 18th December

From II :

We conclude that the car was purchaged between 17th and 20th December means on 18th or 19th December.
From statement I and II common day is 18th December. So Yuvraj purchased the Car on 18th December.
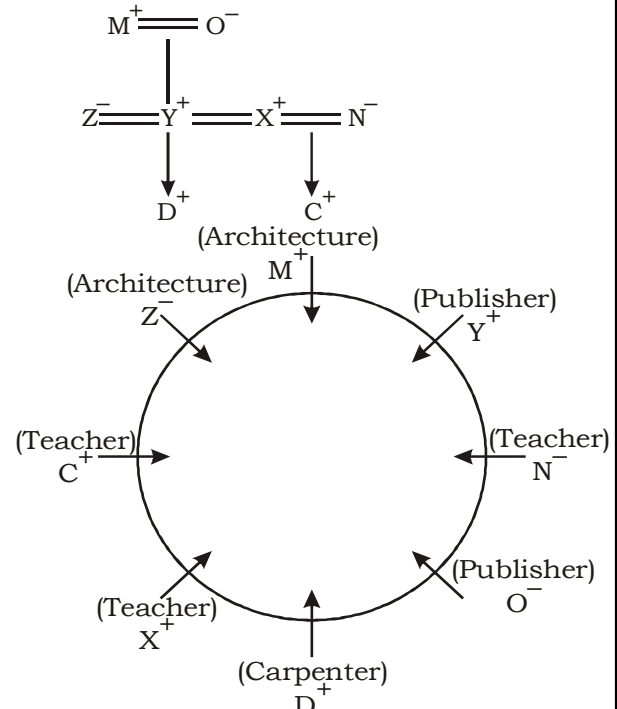
(29-30) :

D^+═══P^- L
  | |
A^+———J^-═══U^+

29. (5)   30. (2)

(31–35) :

M^+═══O^-
  | |
Z^-═══Y^+═══X^+═══N^-
         | |
         ↓   ↓
        D^+ C^+
              (Architecture)

(Architecture) M^+
Z^- (Publisher) Y^+

(Teacher) C^+ (Teacher) N^-

                          (Publisher) O^-

(Teacher) X^+

(Carpenter) D^+
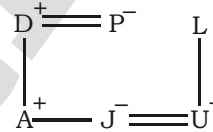
31. (1)   32. (2)   33. (4)
34. (3)   35. (5)

MATHS

(36-40) :

36. (1) $\dfrac{1250}{?} = \dfrac{?}{450}$

$\Rightarrow$ $?^2 = 1250 \times 450$

$\Rightarrow$ $?^2 = \sqrt{562500} = 750$

37. (4) 65% of 75 + 35% of 25 = ?% of 460

$\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{65}{100} \times 75 + \dfrac{35}{100} \times 25 = \dfrac{?}{100} \times 460$

$\Rightarrow$ $48.75 + 8.75 = ? \times 4.60$

$\Rightarrow$ $57.50 = ? \times 4.60$

$\Rightarrow$ $? = \dfrac{57.50}{4.60} = 12.5$

38. (5) $\sqrt[3]{148877} = 30 + ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $53 = 30 + ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $53 = 53 - 30 = 23$

39. (3) $\left(12\dfrac{3}{5} - 5\dfrac{2}{5}\right) \div 5\dfrac{3}{70} = ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $? = 7\dfrac{1}{5} \div 5\dfrac{3}{70}$

$= \dfrac{36}{5} \times \dfrac{70}{353}$

$= \dfrac{504}{353} = 1\dfrac{151}{353}$

40. (2) $1805 \div 19 + 65 = 200 + ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $95 + 65 = 200 + ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $160 = 200 + ?$

$\Rightarrow$ $? = 160 - 200 = -40$

(41-45) :

41. (3) Total distance travelled by Train A at the end of 8th hour

= 30 + 40 + 20 + 25 + 35 + 25 + 45 + 35

= 255 km

Total distance travelled by Train B at the end of 8th hour

= 35 + 30 + 25 + 65 + 45 + 20 + 25 + 15

= 260 km

$\therefore$ Distance between Train A and Train B = 260 − 255 = 5 km

42. (4) Required average

$= \dfrac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

$= \dfrac{30 + 40 + 20 + 25 + 35}{5}$

$= \dfrac{150}{5} = 30$ km/hr.

43. (3) Difference of distance travelling in

2nd hour = 40 − 30 = 10 km

3rd hour = 25 − 20 = 5 km

4th hour = 65 − 25 = 40 km

5th hour = 45 − 35 = 10 km

$\therefore$ Required answer is 4th hour

44. (3) Speed of Train A during the first five hours

$= \dfrac{30 + 40 + 20 + 25 + 35}{5}$

$= \dfrac{150}{5} = 30$ km/hr.

Speed of Train A during the last five hours

$= \dfrac{25 + 45 + 35 + 40 + 30}{5}$

$= \dfrac{175}{5} = 35$ km/hr.

$\therefore$ Required ratio

= 30 : 35 = 6 : 7

45. (5) Average speed of train A over the entire journey

$= \dfrac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total time}}$

$= \dfrac{325}{10} = 32.5$ km/hr.

Average speed of Train B over the entire journey

$= \dfrac{325}{10} = 32.5$ km/hr.

$\therefore$ Required ratio

= 32.5 : 35.5 = 1 : 1

(46-50) :

46. (3) The number series is:

30 × 1 + 11 = 41

29 × 1 − 12 = 17

28 × 1 + 13 = **41**

27 × 1 − 14 = 13

26 × 1 + 15 = 41

25 × 1 − 16 = 9

47. (1) The number series is:

$13^3 = 2197$

$14^3 = 2744$

$15^3 = 3375$

$16^3 = 4096$

$17^3 = 4913$

$28^3 = \textbf{5832}$

48. (3) The number series is :

$10000 \div 5 = 2000$

$2000 \div 5 = 400$

$400 \div 5 = 80$

$80 \div 5 = 16$

$16 \div 5 = 3.2$

$3.2 \div 5 = \textbf{0.64}$

49. (5) The number series is :

$4 + 2^2 = 8$

$8 + 4^2 = 24$

$24 + 6^2 = 60$

$60 + 8^2 = \textbf{124}$

$124 + 10^2 = 224$

50. (5) The number series is :

$19 + 2 \times 2^3 = 35$

$35 + 2 \times 3^3 = 89$

$89 + 2 \times 4^3 = 217$

$217 + 2 \times 5^3 = \textbf{467}$

$467 + 2 \times 6^3 = 899$

51. (5) Let rate is r %.

ATQ,

$$\frac{725 \times r \times 1}{100} + \frac{362.50 \times 4 \times 2r}{12 \times 100} = 43.50$$

$\Rightarrow 7.25r + \dfrac{29r}{12} = 43.50$

$\Rightarrow 87r + 29r = 43.50 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow 116r = 43.50 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow r = \dfrac{43.50 \times 12}{116} = 4.5\%$

52. (2) Total debt $= 25500 \times \dfrac{100}{85} = ₹\ 30,000$

Money received by selling the goods

$= 25500 \left(\dfrac{2}{5} \times \dfrac{83}{100} + \dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{78}{100} \right)$

$= \dfrac{25500}{500} \times 400 = ₹\ 20,400$

$\therefore$ Money received by the creditors per a rupee

$= \dfrac{20400}{30000} = ₹\ 0.68$

$= 68$ paise

53. (1) No. of defective table

$= 2000 \times \dfrac{10}{100} = 200$

$\therefore$ S.P of 200 table at 50% cost

$= 200 \times 1725 \times \dfrac{50}{100} = ₹\ 1,72,500$

and S.P of 1800 table

$= 1800 \times 1725$

$= ₹\ 31,05,000$

Total S.P $= 172500 + 3105000$

$= ₹\ 32,77,500$

$\therefore$ C. P of table

$= \dfrac{3277500}{115} \times 100 = ₹\ 28,50,000$

Now, the acutal S.P.

$= 2000 \times \dfrac{30}{100} \times 1725 + 2000 \times \dfrac{70}{100} \times \dfrac{1725}{2}$

$= ₹\ 22,42,500$

$\therefore$ Loss $= 2850000 - 2242500$

$= ₹\ 6,07,500$

54. (2) The value of investment today

$= 10000 \times \dfrac{110}{100} \times \dfrac{105}{100} \times \dfrac{90}{100}$

$= ₹\ 10,395$

55. (1) Let the no. of voters in a city = 100

No. of BJP supporter = 60

No. of congress supporter = 40

the no. of voters who vote for condidate

$L = 60 \times \dfrac{75}{100} + 40 \times \dfrac{20}{100}$

$\Rightarrow 45 + 8 = 53$

Hence, 53% of registered voters vote for candidate L.

(56-60) :

56. (1) Lucky works in a week

$= 10 + 8 + 10 + 6 = 34$ hrs.

Bipin works in a week

$= 10 + 6 + 3 + 5 + 8 = 32$ hrs.

No. of Days when both of them works together

$= \left[1 \div \left(\dfrac{1}{34} + \dfrac{1}{32} \right) \right] \times 7$

$= \left[1 \div \dfrac{16+17}{544} \right] \times 7$

$= 1 \times \dfrac{544}{33} \times 7 = \dfrac{3808}{33}$ days

$= 115\dfrac{13}{33}$ days

57. (2) In 24 days, 3 weeks and 3 days of the 4th week will be time, when both of them will work.

In this period, Chandan will work for 120 hours, Bipin works for 122 hours and Nitin works for 114 hours.

∴ Share of Chandan

$$=\left(\frac{122\times114}{120\times122}+120\times114+122\times114\right)\times35000$$

= ₹ 11527.40

and share of Bipin

$$=\left(\frac{120\times114}{120\times122}+120\times114+122\times114\right)\times35000$$

= ₹ 11338.40

58. (3) If Chandan starts, he will work on odd days of first week and even days of second week. Then Nitin will be replaced by Bipin.

So, we have to see for 7 days.

In 7 days, Chandan works for (alternate days), 8 hours and Nitin works for 16 horus.

So, in 7 days $\left(\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{6}\right)$ unit work is completed.

$\frac{13}{16}$ unit work is to be completed

In 7 days Bipin and Chandan complete $\left(\frac{1}{36}+\frac{1}{32}\right)$ unit of work.

to completed $\frac{13}{16}$ unit of work, they

will take $\frac{13}{16}\div\left(\frac{1}{36}+\frac{1}{32}\right)$ days.

= 96.35 days.

∴ Total days = 7 + 96.35

= 100.35 days.

59. (4) In 7 days, Lucky, Chandan and Bipin works for 34, 36 and 32 hours respectively. The amount of work done

is $\left(\frac{1}{34}+\frac{1}{36}+\frac{1}{32}\right)$.

Total number of days taken is 79.15 days.

In 7 days, Bipin, Nitin and Apurv works for 32, 34 and 30 hours respectively.

Total number of days taken is 74.47 days. It means that a project of 79.15 days will be completed by Lucky, Chandan and Bipin when a project of 74.47 days is completed by Bipin, Nitin and Apurv.

Hence, Lucky, Chandan and Bipin are more profitable by 5.9 %.

60. (1) In a period of 10 days, Lucky works for 52 hours, Chandan for 48 hours, Bipin for 51 hours and Nitin for 46 hours. Lucky is the most profitable person for a period of 10 days while Nitin is the costliest person.

Bipin is more profitable by

$$=\left(\frac{52-46}{46}\times100\right)\% =13.04\%$$

61. (1) Let amounts given at 4% and 5% per annum are ₹x and ₹(100 – x) respectively.

ATQ,

$$\frac{x\times4\times2}{100}+\frac{(1200-x)\times5\times2}{100}=110$$

⇒ $8x+12000-10x=11000$

⇒ $2x=1000$

⇒ $x=₹500$

∴ $(1200-x)=₹700$

62. (2) Let the population of the city be 100. Then, People reading Dainik Jagran = 25

People reading Hindustan = 20

People reading both = 8

People reading only Dainik Jagran = 17

People reading only Hindustan = 12

Therefore, required percentage of people who read an advertisement

= (5.1 + 4.8 + 4) = 13.9%.

63. (2) Let the number of people in my KD Publication = 100

At least 50 people read newspaper.

At most 12.5 people read more than one newspaper.

Therefore, at least 37.5 people read only one newspaper.

Hence, at least 37.5% read exactly one newspaper.

64. (5) Let total no. of candidates = 100

No. of male candidates = 60

No. of female candidates = 40

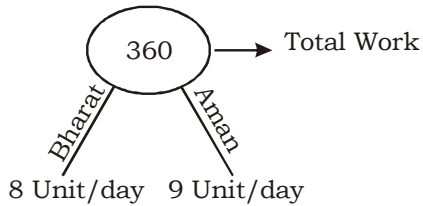No. of female candidates who scored more then 40 marks

$= 40\times\frac{80}{100}=32$

∴ No. of candidates who scored more than 40 marks = 60

∴ No. of male candidates who scored 40 or less

= 60 – 28 = 32

∴ Required freedom $=\frac{32}{60}=\frac{8}{15}$

65. (3)

Aman work in last 23 days

= 23 × 9 = 207

∴ Bharat and Aman work together

= 360 – 207 = 153

∴ No. of days after Bharat leave

= $\dfrac{153}{17}$ = 9 days.

(66-70) :

66. (5) I. $8x^2 + 20x + 8 = 0$

⇒ $2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

⇒ $2x^2 + 4x + x + 2 = 0$

⇒ $2x(x + 2) + 1(x + 2) = 0$

⇒ $x = \dfrac{-1}{2}, -2$

II. $5y^2 + 11y + 6 = 0$

⇒ $5y^2 + 5y + 6y + 6 = 0$

⇒ $5y(y + 1) + 6(y + 1) = 0$

⇒ $(5y + 6)(y + 1) = 0$

⇒ $y = \dfrac{-6}{5}, -1$

67. (1) I. $3x^2 - 13x + 14 = 0$

⇒ $3x^2 - 6x - 7x + 14 = 0$

⇒ $3x(x - 2) - 7(x - 2) = 0$

⇒ $(3x - 7)(x - 2) = 0$

⇒ $x = \dfrac{7}{3}, 2$

II. $28y^2 + 11y + 1 = 0$

⇒ $28y^2 + 7y + 4y + 1 = 0$

⇒ $7y(4y + 1) + 1(4y + 1) = 0$

⇒ $(7y + 1)(4y + 1) = 0$

⇒ $y = \dfrac{-1}{7}, \dfrac{-1}{4}$

Clearly, $x > y$

68. (1) I. $16x = 352 + 112$

⇒ $16x = 464$

⇒ $x = \dfrac{464}{16} = 29$

II. $y = 114 - 86 = 28$

Clearly, $x > y$

69. (1) I. $5x + y = 25$ .... (i)

$x - y = 17$ ....(ii)

equation (i) + equation (ii), we get

$6x = 42$

⇒ $x = 7$

Put the value x in equatin (ii)

$x - y = 17$

⇒ $7 - y = 17$

⇒ $y = -10$

Clearly, $x > y$

70. (3) I. $1728 = x^3$

⇒ $x = 12$

II. $y^2 = 144$

⇒ $y = +12, -12$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(86 - 90) :

86. (5) 'No error'

87. (5) 'No error'

88. (3) For the right verb form 'Lead (v_1)' replace with 'leading (v + ing)'

89. (3) 'and' replace with 'or' — either ..... or

90. (1) 'have' replace with 'has' because its subject (band) is singular.

(91 - 95) : D A E C B

VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Disruption	to interrupt the normal progress or activity (Something)	बाधा
Diminish	to make less or cause to appear less	कम होना
Predominatly	mainly ; for the most part	मुख्यत:
Threshold	piece of timber that lies under a door	दहलीज
Soar	to ascend to a higher or more exalted level	तेजी से बढ़ना
Thrilling	to cause to experience a sudden sharp feeling of excitement	रोमांचक
Wither	to become weak and sapless	मुरझा जाना या कमजोर पड़ना
Shrivel	To dry and unrinkle	सूख जाना
Incoherent	expressed in an incomprehensible or confusing way	अस्पष्ट
Flamboyant	attract atlention because of their exuberance, confidence and stylishness	आकर्षक
Astounding	Surprisingly impressive or notable	आश्चर्यजनक
Apathy	lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern	उदासीनता
Havoc	widespread destruction	विनाश
Permafrost	Frozen layer at variable depth below the surface in frigid region of planet.	ठंडी जगह में बर्फ की अनिश्चित परत जमना
Shrink	become or make smaller in size or amount	सिकुड़ना
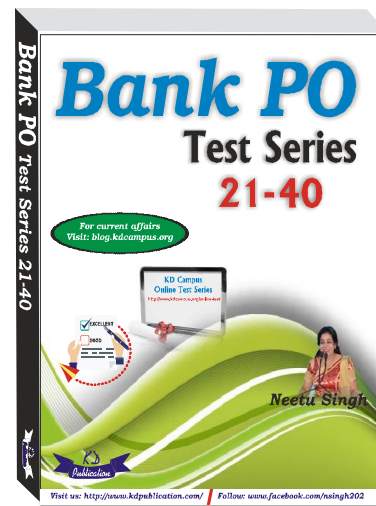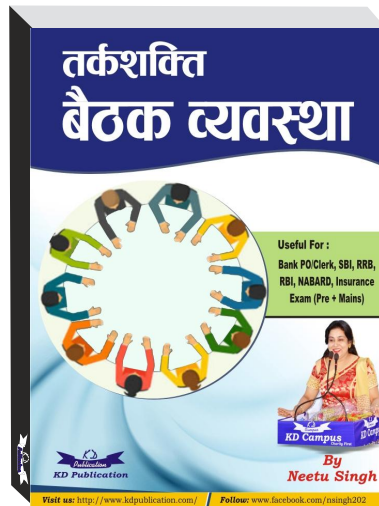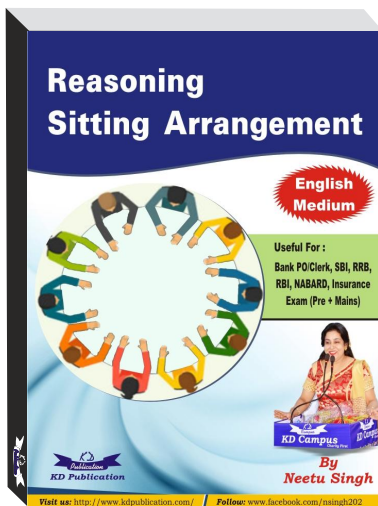
IBPS PO PHASE - I - 115 (ANSWER KEY)

1.	(3)	26.	(5)	51.	(5)	76.	(2)
2.	(5)	27.	(5)	52.	(2)	77.	(1)
3.	(2)	28.	(5)	53.	(1)	78.	(1)
4.	(3)	29.	(5)	54.	(2)	79.	(2)
5.	(5)	30.	(2)	55.	(1)	80.	(3)
6.	(4)	31.	(1)	56.	(1)	81.	(1)
7.	(5)	32.	(2)	57.	(2)	82.	(5)
8.	(5)	33.	(4)	58.	(3)	83.	(3)
9.	(2)	34.	(3)	59.	(4)	84.	(5)
10.	(1)	35.	(5)	60.	(1)	85.	(5)
11.	(4)	36.	(1)	61.	(1)	86.	(5)
12.	(2)	37.	(4)	62.	(1)	87.	(5)
13.	(1)	38.	(5)	63.	(2)	88.	(3)
14.	(3)	39.	(3)	64.	(5)	89.	(3)
15.	(1)	40.	(2)	65.	(3)	90.	(1)
16.	(4)	41.	(3)	66.	(5)	91.	(3)
17.	(3)	42.	(4)	67.	(1)	92.	(4)
18.	(3)	43.	(3)	68.	(1)	93.	(2)
19.	(5)	44.	(3)	69.	(1)	94.	(1)
20.	(2)	45.	(5)	70.	(3)	95.	(5)
21.	(5)	46.	(3)	71.	(4)	96.	(3)
22.	(3)	47.	(1)	72.	(1)	97.	(1)
23.	(5)	48.	(3)	73.	(4)	98.	(3)
24.	(3)	49.	(5)	74.	(4)	99.	(3)
25.	(4)	50.	(5)	75.	(5)	100.	(5)

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note:- Whatapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of te doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of sunday Mock Test.

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003